The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

BENJAMIN S. JONES, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS"

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. 16,---NO. 38.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 812.

TRE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

sed to ANN PRANSON, Publishing Agent, Salem, Crawford.

above, may be sent by mail at our risk.

circulation among their friends. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square, (16 lines) three weeks, - -One year, Two Squares six months, One year, -Ous Fourth Column one year, with privilege

Half Colomn, changing monthly, Cards not exceeding eight lines serted one year for \$300; six months, \$2 00.

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colicited nor published.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

J. HUDSON, PRINTER.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

is recapitulated in the reply of Mr. Seward.

WHE REPLY OF MR. SEWARD. [Memorandom.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

In that communication Messrs, Forsyth and course with Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. Crawford inform the Secretary of State that they ted States, re-assumed the attributes of sovereign paper be now delivered. power, and formed a Government of their own, A true copy of the original, delivered to me by The undersigned clearly understand that you and that those Confederate States now constitute Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State have declined to appoint a day to enable them to and that those Confederate States now constitute Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of States of the mission with which they are missioners of the United States, on April 8th, 1861, at lay the shjects of the mission with which they are missioners of the Confederate States this 10th possess a Government perfect in all its parts, and 2.15 P. M., in blank envelope. fully endowed with all the means of self-support.

Mesers. Forsyth and Crawford, in their aforeenid communication, thereupon proceed to inform the Secretary that with a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of the political separation thus assumed, upon such terms of ami- Hon. Wm. H. Sawann, Secretary of State of the pear upon the record that the undersigned did not ty and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity, and the future welfare of the The "memorandum," dated Department of State, nise the independence of the Confederate States.

resulted from proceedings so unnecessary, so un- at heart, relations with agencies unknown to and acting in it in which they are commissioned. Persistently beld during the intervening twenty-three days ! negroes. It was a mutual surprise. There were And each endures, while yet be draws his bre

not at all embrace domestic questions or questions or questions maintained in his memorandum, that these States that Mr. Lincoln had determined to appeal to should have a different result from this unexpectitions or questions or questions or questions or questions or questions or questions and fourteenth and fourteenth century—baron of Messrs. Foreyth and Crawford, to appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the appoint a constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitutional power in the President of the United the Constitution of the Un

J. T. PICKETT. Attest: Secretary to the Commissioners.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN REPLY TO MR. SEWARD. WASHINGTON, April 9, 1861. United States, Washington.

not founded in strictest justice, nor to do any act the undersigned on the 12 h ultimo. Without rein the habor of Charleston that the President inmore especially of the mode of hunting them,
the satisfaction to our own times and to history for
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the satisfaction to our own times and to history for the satisfaction to our own times and to history for the satisfaction to our own times and the satisf peating the contents of that note in full, it is leads to provision Fort Sumter by forcible means, would form not the least interesting chapter in After making these statements Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford close their communication, as they say, in obedience to the instructions of their Government, by requesting the Secretary of State to they may present to the President of the United their people, growing out of the pregnant and un-effusion of blood. The undersigned, in behalf of at the same time probably the lowest type of civ-States the credentials which they bear, and the deniable fact that those people have rejected the their Government and people, accept the gage of ilization anywhere found in our country. They objects of the mission with which they are authority of the United States and established a battle thus thrown down to them, and, appealing go in squads of from five to fifteen. Generally no further attention. Government of their own. Those relations had to to God and the judgment of mankind for the there are but few women among them. They are The Secretary of State frankly confesses that he be friendly or hostile. The people of the old and righteousness of their cause, the people of the all ages, from young children to old mer. understands the events which have recently occur- new Governments, occupying contiguous territo- Confederate States will defend their liberties to The hunting of these people, if not a favorite red, and the condition of political affairs which ac. ries, had to stand to each other in the relation of the last against this flagrant and open attempt at sport of the field and forest in certain regions of we drove them before us to the plantation of one cy to the Southern States. For all this, the southern tually exists in the part of the Union to which his good neighbors, each seeking their happiness and their subjugation to sectional power.

regular and considerate action of the people of the Federal Constitution always rejected by the "was delayed, as was understood, with their that moment engaged in dining on a quarter of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in statesmen of the South, and adhered to by those (Mesars. Poreyth and Crawford's) consent." This motion which they had reasted over a fire, and to the other States, and such extraordinary Conven of the Administration school, until they have pro- is true ; but it is also true that on the 15th of obtain which they had no doubt made a recent tions, if there shall be need thereof, as the Federal duced their natural and often predicted result of March, Mesers. Forsyth and Crawford were as-visit to the nearest plantation. Unwilling to miss Blavery Society.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Term engage in any discussion of these subjects, but framed the common Constitution animated the Sumter would be evacuated within a very few receive us in whatever shape we might come. Orders for the paper and letters containing simply to set forth his reasons for declining to bearts of all their sons, you now, with a persistance of the paper and letters containing simply to set forth his reasons for declining to bearts of all their sons, you now, with a persistance of the same, should be addressed to be status prejudicially to the Confederate States, as bly their leader—worth in market, in good times, has been wrought, refuse to recognise the great respects Fort Pickens, was then contemplated, full \$1,5000. The idea of capturing the fellow On the 4th of March instant the then newly fact presented to you of a completed and success- and these assurances were subsequently repeated, seemed to have entered the mind of each one of Money carefully enveloped and directed as elected President of the United States, in view of ful revolution; you close your eyes to the existence with the addition that any contemplated change the party, for with scarcely a word we all rushed which eried for peace. The anti-elevery enterall the facts hearing on the present question, as of the Government founded upon it, and ignore as respects Fort Pickens would be notified to us. upon him. The others ran or hid. The fellow, price, to which I belong, staffted with peace writ-We occasionally send numbers to those who sumed the Executive administration of the Gov- the high duties of moderation and humanity which on the let of April we were again informed that perceiving our movement, planted himself with ten on its banner. We imagined that are not subscribers, but who are believed to be ernment, first delivering, in accordance with an attach to you in dealing with this great fact. Had there might be an attempt to supply Fort Sumter his back against a large tree. The man who interested in the dissemination of Anti-Slavery early and honored custom an inaugural address to you met these issues with the frankness and man- with provisions, but that Governor Pickens should reached him first went sprawling in a twinkling .- were able to take a great question, and decide is truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe the people of the United States. The Secretary liness with which the undersigned were instructed bave previous notice of this attempt. There was themselves or use their influence to extend its of State respectfully submits a copy of this ad- to present them to you and treat them, the underside of the negro. The dress to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. A sim- signed had not now the melancholy duty to return gued did not hesitate to believe that these aseu- remaining three, of whom I was one, made a into liberty and justice. We thought that, if your ple reference to it will be sufficient to satisfy those home and tell their Government and their coun. rances expressed the intentions of the Adminis. simultaneous rush with clubs. A well-aimed statesmen would throw away personal ambit \$1 00 gentlemen that the Secretary of State, guided by trymen that their earnest and ceaseless efforts in tration at the time, or at all events of prominent blow brought the fellow to the ground, when those and party watchwords, and devote themselves to the principles therein announced, is prevented all behalf of peace had been futile, and that the Gov. members of the Administration. This delay was whom he had sent sprawling coming up, we felt 4 00 together from admitting or assuming that the ernment of the United States meant to subjugate assented to for the express purpose of attaining sure of our game. But in a moment, even before certain extent it has been. The North has an 6 GO States referred to by them have, in law or in fact, them by force of arms. Whatever may be the re- the great end of the undersigned, we could follow up our advantage, he was on his swered to the call. Year after year, event by 5 00 withdrawn from the Federal Union, or that they sult, impartial history will record the innocence of to wit, a pacific solution of existing complication of existing co 8.00 could do so in the manner described by Mesers. the Government of the Confederate States, and tions. The inference deducible from the date of ly foamed at the mouth, and swore such oaths as people—the readiness for a higher moral life- the Forsyth and Crawford, or in any other man-place the responsibility of the blood and mourn- your memorandom that the undersigned had, I never before heard. He did not wait for us to 12 00 per than with the consent and concert of the ing that may ensue upon those who have denied of their own solition and without cause, consen- make another onset, which it is likely we would The North has responded to the caff of their 20.00 people of the United States, to be given through a the great fundamental doctrine of American lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a the great fundamental doctrine of American lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a the great fundamental doctrine of American lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, to be given through a lib- ted to this long hinture of the United States, the United States hinture of th National Convention, to be assembled in conformity, that "Governments derive their just powers the force of the from the consent of the government of the go Advertisements for patent medicines, specifor remedies, chance to make money, &c., neither

The intervening twenty-three days were cannot act upon the assumption, or in any way ject the people of one portion of this land to the played in active unofficial efforts, the object of eeeing that he was well rid of us, went back to

crising between the several States and the Fer eral are still component parts of the late American the sword to reduce the people of the Confederate ted encounter.

On the 13.h instant, while the Secretary was spirit of perfect respect and candor towards Mes. States. You are dealing with delusions, too, when preoccupied, Mr. A. P. Banke, of Virginia, call- ers. Foreyth and Crawford, and that portion of the you seek to separate our people from our Governed at this Department and was received by the As- people of the Union in whose name they present ment and to characterize the deliberate, soversistant Secretary, to whom he delivered a scaled themselves before him, that he has cheerfully subcommunication, which he had been charged by mitted this paper to the President, who coincides porary and partisan excitement." If you cherish of the United States, at eight o'clock in the even-progress was necessarily slow, in consequence of Mesers. Forsyth and Crawford to present to the generally in the views it expresses, and sanctions these dreams you will be awakened from them ing of April 9, 1861. the Secretary's decision declining official inter- and find them as unreal and unsubstantial as others in which you have recently indulged. The APRIL 8, 1861. undersigned would omit the performance of an have been duly accredited by the Government of The foregoing memorandom was filed in this obvious duty were they to fail to make known the Confederate States of America as Commission- Department on the 15th of March last. A deliv. to the Government of the United States that the ers to the Government of the United States, and pry of the same, however, to Messrs Forsyth and people of the Confederate States have declared they set forth the objects of their attendance at Crawford was delayed, as was understood, with their independence with a full knowledge of all been delivered to them that the Secretary of State Washington. They observe that seven States of their consent. They have now, through their Secthe American Union, in the exercise of a right inretary, communicated their desire for a definite determination to maintain it by all the means them, will, it is presumed, expect no notice from berent in every free people, have withdrawn, disposition of the subject. The Secretary of State with which Nature has endowed them as that him of the new communication which they have through conventions of their people, from the Uni- therefore directs that a duly verified copy of the which sustained their fathers when they threw off the authority of the British crown.

> charged before the President of the United States, day of April, 1861. because so to do would be to recognize the independence and separate nationality of the Confederate States. This is the vein of thought that pervades the memorandum before us. The truth of history requires that it should distinctly apask the Government of the United States to recog-

attention has thus been directed, very differently pursuing their national destinies in their own way, This communication cannot be properly closed or some other equally humans purpose. In some that time one of our party returned from New tion that preceded this was full of traitors and from the aspect in which they are presented by without interference with the other, or they had without adverting to the date of your memoran. parts it is done with dogs, and is attended with Orleans, to which market he had taken the fugi-Messrs. Farsyth and Crawford. He sees in them to be rival and hostile nations. The Government dum. The official note of the undersigned, of the excessive cruelty. not a rightful and accomplished revolution and an of the Confederate States had no hesitation in 12th March, was delivered to the Assistant Sec. The following narrative of an excursion for party. We called it a pretty good hunt for one ty. Mr. Lincoln took office, robbed of all the independent nation, with an established Govern- electing its choice in this alternative. Frankly retary of State on the 13th of that month, the this kind of game is in almost the precise lan- day. ment, but rather a perversion of a temporary and and unreservedly, seeking the good of the people gentleman who delivered it informing him that guage of a participant and apologist: partisan excitement to the inconsiderate purposes who had entrusted them with power, in the spirit the Secretary of this commission would call at It was on a Friday in autumn that a party of ticipant in the seenes. I give it to your readers walls of Sumter everything but the flag. He alof an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression of humanity, of the Christian civilization of the twelve o'clock, noon, on the next day for an an- seven of us, all planters' sons; were out on a without note or comment. upon the rights and the nuthority vested in the age, and of that Americanism which regards the swer. At the appointed hour Mr. Pickett did tramp across the country to a neighboring planta-Federal Government, and hitherte benignly exer- true welfare and happiness of the people, the call, and was informed by the Assistant Secreta- tion, some half-dozen miles distant. We had cised, as from their very nature they always must Government of the Confederate States, among its ry of State that the engagements of the Secreta- substituted pedestrianism for the usual horseback be so exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, first acts, commissioned the undersigned to ap- ry of State had prevented him from giving the mode of performing such short excursions, and to Heaven speed the canvass, gallantly unfur?d the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, proach the Government of the United States with note his attention. The Assistant Secretary of make the distance the shortest possible, we took To fornish and accommodate a world, welfare, happiness, and aggrandizement of the the olive branch of peace, and to offer to adjust State than asked for the address of Mesers, Crow- as near a direct course as we could, which led us To give the pole the produce of the sun, the great questions pending between them in the ford and Forsyth, the members of Commission most of the way through a forest, which, though And knit th' unsocial climates into one; The Secretary of State, therefore, avows to Mes-only way to be justified by the consciences and then present in this city, took note of the address a fine piece of country, was little frequented exare. Forsyth and Crawford that he looks patiently common sense of good men who had nothing but on a card, and engaged to send whatever reply cept occasionally by the sportsmen following For merchants rich in sargoes of despair, but confidently for the cure of evils which have the welfare of the people of the two Confederacies might be made to their lodgings. Why this was deer. We had performed probably half of the Who drive a loathsome traffic, guage and apresulted from proceedings so unnecessary, so un- at heart.

not done it is proper should be here explained. distance, and were consequently three or four And buy the muscles and the bones of man!

wise, so unusual, and so unnatural, not to irrega- Your Government has not chosen to meet the The memorandum is dated March 15, and was miles in depth of the forest, when our party came The render ties of father, husband, friend, lar negotiations, having in view new and untried undersigned in the conciliatory and peacoful spir- not delivered until April 8. Why was it with suddenly on the camp of a party of wandering All bonds of nature in that moment and ;

MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, A. B. ROMAN,

Attest: J. T. PICKETT, Secretary, &c. MR. SEWARD IN REPLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10, 1861. Messrs. Forsyth, Crawford, and Roman, havaddressed to him under date of the 9th instant. beyond the simple acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, which he hereby very cheerfully gives.

Attest : J. T. Pickett, Secretary, &c.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.

THE HUNTERS AND THEIR GAME.

BY A MORTHERNER IN SOUTH CARDLINA.

admit, that the so-called Confederate States consti- will of another portion. That that can never be which was to smooth the path to a pacific solution, the camp. Our party, which had become scat- not give weight enough to the fact we saw, that tute a foreign Power, with whom diplomatic rela- done while a freeman survives in the Confederate the distinguished personage alluded to co-opera- tered by the rough incident, rendezvoused an hour this nation is made up of different ages; not States to wield a weapon, the undersigned appeal ting with the undersigned, and every step of that after at our place of destination. On our relating homogeneous, but a mixed mass of different cen-Under these circumstances the Secretary of to past history to prove. These military demon- effort is recorded in writing, and now in posses- what had occurred to our friend and his two grown-State, whose official duties are confined, subject strations against the people of the Second States sion of the undersigned and of their Government. up sons, whom we had come to see, it was agreed ment-is the nineteenth century-hardly any to the direction of the President, to the conduct. are certainly far from being in keeping and con- It was only when all these anxious efforts for that on the following day there should be a hunt struggle left in it but that between the working ing of the foreign relations of the country, and do sistency with the theory of the Secretary of State, peace had been exhausted, and it became clear for the fugicives, which we promised ourselves class and the money kings. The South dreams -

ed by the two parties. The first letter from the day on which they may present the avidences of States to levy war, without the consent of Conday on which they may present the avidences of their visit to the their authority and the object of their visit to the President of the United States. On the contrary, portion of the people of the United States. On the contrary, portion of the people of the United States.

The undersigned, like the Secretary of State, bave no purpose to "invite or engage in discussions of the personage hitherto alluded were to be hunted, take along one or more for to recognise them as diplomatic agents, or hold ion" of the subject on which their two Govern- as high as that of the personage hitherto alluded were to be hunted, take along one or more fa-

> swamps not far off. We therefore set out for the other was battle. The integrity of the North nearest ford, which was several miles above, to closed the first; the generous forbearance of nine-A true copy of the original by one delivered to reach which by the shortest rout we took across a teen States closed the other. the character of the country and the ground over which we were picking our way. We had probably made four or five miles, when we came right upon the camp of the fellows of the previous day. Our recognition was simultaneous. Their number seemed to have increased, for in an instant there seemed to be fifteen or twenty fellows runalive rather than kill him outright. Not regarding the summons, it was repeated with the additliberty throughout all the land unto all the inhalise ional hint of three or four shots from our rifles. But tants thereof," (loud cheers). he headed neither. By this time the whole party I said, civil war needs momentous and solemn

derogation of the Constitution and laws, but to wedded to those fatal theories of construction of In the posteript to your memorandum you say it some half-dozen in the camp, and they were at A stroke as fatal as the soythe of Donth.

FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[Mr. Phillips, in a speech in Music fiall, Boeion, on April 21st, fully endorsed the war with events, Freedom may be the ultimate fesuit-a resuit unlooked for, and undesired by those who are conducting the war, and giving direct ion to the

and seri - noble and glave. Jack Cade and Wat Washington, March 15, 1861.

Mr. John Forsyth, of the State of Alabams, and Mr. Martin J. Crawford, of the State of Georgie, on the 11th instant, through the kind officer of distinguished Scantor, submitted to the Secretary of State their desire for an unefficial interpretation of with property have adopted these control, under the secretary of the state of they does not not as a subject on which has only hegun. It is fed that he has no authority, nor is no at noticy of the subject on which their two Government of the barbarous States."

Mr. John Forsyth, of the State of Georgie, or the State of Georgie, on the 11th instant, through the kind officer of distinguished Scantor, submitted to the Secretary of State their desire for an unefficial interpretation of which has only hegun. It is they does material in they does nate they does material in the many section. States of the subject on which their two Government of the undersigned as intermediaries in the continuation with the undersigned as intermediaries in the continuation of the barbarous States."

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Continuation of this he made that he might safely be a state of Alabams, thereof the subject on which their two Government of the undersigned as intermediaries in the continuation with the continuation of the subject on which their two Governs.

Finally, the Secretary of State would observe that he might safely be undersigned as intermediaries in the continuation with the continuation of the barbarous States."

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Continuation of the subject on which has only hegun. It is this the continuation of the barbarous States."

The undersigned of the undersigned as intermediaries in the undersigned as intermediaries on which their two Governs of the contiled the undersigned as intermediaries in the undersigned as inte

> The South opened this with cannon shot, and Lincon shows himself at the door (prolonged and enthusiastic cheering). The war, then, is not aggressive, but in self-defense, and Washington has become the Thermopyles of liberty and justice (applause). Rather than surrender it, cover every equare foot of it with a living body (loud cheers); crowd it with a million of men, and empty every ning in different directions. Of course we fired bank vault at the North to pay the cost (renewed cheering.) Teach the world, once for all, that four at the first round. Those of us who had been and under them no man shell wear a chain (enengaged in the previous encounter recognized the thusiastic cheering). In the whole of this conhuge fellow that had dealt us the hard blows the flict, I have looked only at liberty-only at the day before. He did not stop to give us fight this slave. Perry entered the battle of the Lakes time, but ran like a deer. Half a dozen of us with "Don'r give up the suip," floating from gave chase. Mounted as we were, he had rather the mast head of the Lawrence. When, with his the advantage of us at first, except we were armed fighting flag, he left her crippled, heading North, and he not. The distance between us was not over one hundred yards. We shouted to him to stop, preferring to capture so saleable a fellow rake the decks of the foe. Acknowledge secession,

In the wilds of some of the slave States, and him, one of which we were certain hit for he us, that before we blot the nineteenth century by supposed two nations might render necessary, they Washington, March 15, 1861, with postscript unare instructed to make to the Government of the der date of Sth instant, has been received through amity and peace, the new relations springing of roaming negroes, fugitives from the slave plan materially slacken his pace. The chase was kept sion, try every means to keep the peace; other-United States overtures for the opening of negoti- the hands of Mr. J. T. Pickett. Secretary to this from a manifest and accomplished revolution in tations, who live on the game they kill, and on up for some time, with shot after shot. It was wise, an appeal to the God of battles is an insulf up for some time, with snot after snot, it was wise, an appeal to the Government that the Presicommission, who, by the instructions of the underthe Government of the late Federal Union. Your the proceeds of such as they do not require for
one of exciting interest, which was increased by to the civilization of our age; it is a confession dent, Congress, and people of the Confederate signed, called for it on yesterday at the Departsolution, the active naval and military, prepara- turing a stray hog or other animal on the borders deer. At length some half dozen of us, though if not a failure. I think that the history of the States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these ment.

In that memorandum you correctly state the settlements, and a formal notice to of the settlements, and that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is purport of the official note addressed to you by the commanding general of the mode of hunting them.

At length some nait doses of us, though if not a failure. I think that the history of the without concert, fired simultaneously, and we had nation and of the government both, is an ample the satisfaction of seeing the negro drop. We justification to our own times and to history for in the knee. He was all the more ferocious, and wrong, and the Administration is all right (prewere among us that contained shots were fired have sacrificed every interest, they have smothalmost simultaneously, and the negro stretched ered keen sensibility to national boror, and Norhis length at the foot of the tree. We gave him thern weight and supremacy in the Union; have forgotten they were the majority in numbers and Retracing our steps we came upon four fellows, in wealth, in education and strength; have left who gave themselves up to us. Tying their arms, the helm of government and the dictation of polis the South, is certainly a fact, whether for sport of the party. In a little more than ten days from flict waxed closer and hotter. The Administratives. He brought \$3,600 to divide among the tary store of the North to be etolen with impuria means to defend the constitutional rights of the -Such is the narrative of one who was a par- government. He offered to withdraw from the lowed secession to surround is with the strongest forte which military science could build. The North offered to meet in Convention her sister States, and arrange the terms of peaceful separation. Strength and right ylelded everything-

they folded their hands-walted the returning reason of the mad insurgents. Week after week elapsed, month after month went by, waiting for the sober second thought of two millions and s half of people. The world saw the sublime sight of nineteen millions of wealthy, powerful, united citizene allowing their flag to be insulted, their rights assailed, their sovereignty defled and bro ken in pieces, and yet waiting, with patient, bee erly, magaanimous kindness, until insurred having spent its fury, should feach out